

R U D I M E N T S  
O F T H E  
L A T I N E G R A M M A R :

F R A M E D

According to the Desire of the Most Learned,  
out of their own

W R I T I N G S :

- In a Way so solid, short and plain, that the  
L A T I N E T O N G U E may now be learned  
more exactly, speedily and easily  
than ever heretofore

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*Written first for a private Use, but now published  
for the Publick.*

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By A. B. Philo-Mus.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for Dorman Newman at the Kings  
Arms in the Poultry. 1678.

Rev

S.

R



hab  
sap  
& a  
bil  
suo  
me  
eti  
ato  
po




Reverendis, Doctissimis, Clarissimisque  
VIRIS

D. D. *Thomæ Gale,*  
D. D. *Johanni Goad,*

S. S. Theologiæ Doctōribus, & illustrium  
Scholarum *Londinensium*, Sancti *Pauli*,  
& *Mercatorum Scissorum*,  
Gymnasiarchis, fidelissimis, dignissimis,  
meritissimis.

Reverendi Celeberrimiq; Viri,

UM plerunq; cum compluri-  
bus ita sit comparatum, quod  
pede suo metiri se nescii, do-  
ctiorumque judicia insuper  
habentes, scripta sua temere divulgando,  
sæpius fucum faciant, non solum sibi, sed  
& aliis sui seculi minus peritis : conduci-  
bilius videtur, ut priusquam quis labores  
suos publici faciat juris, non solum ipse-  
met seriò ultimam adhibeat limam, sed  
etiam illos communicet aliis doctioribus  
atque cordatis, eorumque judicia ex-  
poscat ; imo ubi indagine majori opus,

## *Epistola*

eadem annotet, quo per otium accuratius singula expendat. Hoc salutare consilium cum non infeliciter fuerim secutus, nunquam me pœnitebit singularis vestræ humanitatis, candoris, & benevolentiae, tam abundè in eo mihi probatae, quod fueritis, non tantum non gravati, mea qualiacunque scripta, aliquot per dies, oculo exploratore percurrere, verum etiam postmodum non dedignati, tam syncerum & benignum de iis facere iudicium, quod quæ putarem hæsuræ ad metam, æterno obruta silentio, eadem in lucem prodire, orbis literati interesset. Ut tantis viris non displicuisse non ultima laus est, ita & mei fuit officii, nisi inter mortalium ingratos vellem collocari, hoc singulare vestrum beneficium, nullo planè meo merito aut servitio præcedenti provocatum, sed ex mera humanitate, candore & benevolentia mihi concessum, quocunq; modo publicè profiteri, agnoscere & celebrare. Præterea cum non sim adeo Suffenus, ut credam opellam hanc meam, communi exemptum sorte, faventiores



## *Dedicatoria.*

ventiores habituram censores, tutius esse censui contra Zoilorum susurros, malevolorumque contrectationes, non aliam quam vestram illi procurare clientelam, vestrisque clarissimis nominibus præfixis omnem illorum invidiam & maledicentiam penitus averruncare. Quâ par est, itaque animi submissione obnixè rogo, ut hoc levidense munusculum in sincerae gratitudinis & observantiæ indubitatum symbolum serenâ fronte accipere non dedignemini: Deumque Opt. Max. supplex veneror, ut vos illustribus & florentissimis vestris Scholis, (quibus magna utique cum laude præestis) communisq; rei literariæ bono, diutissimè præstare velit sospites atque incolumes. *Londini, ex Musæo meo, Prid. Id. Novemb. Anno, cId Id Lxxviii.*

Reverendi Clarissimique Viri,

Vester Devotissimus Cultor,

*A. B.*

**N**

cum  
nause  
misca  
bendi  
in mi  
nullus  
taret  
ration  
& su  
tener  
neret  
ticis,  
verum  
vix q  
tata  
ingen  
adhib  
aliqu  
Num  
melio  
Aug  
nullis  
disten  
lux  
omni  
auten  
demi  
moda  
prach

## Candido Lectori.

**M**Irari ne subeat, quod post tot compendia, epitomas, synopses, elementa, systemata, syntagmata, & hæc in lucem prodire non erubescant rudimenta: cum orbis literatus, non solum vel ad eorum nomina penitus nauseet, verum etiam sub vasta illorum mole undique ingemiscat atque laboret. Insanabile, quod multos tenet, scribendi cacocæthes hic exprobrari neutiquam potest. Esi enim in minimis magna prestare non sit inglorium, quis tamen ingenuus in tali mustaceo laureolam sibi querere aut captare tentaret? Renascentibus, una cum lucis doctrinæ celestis restauratione, bonis literis, extiterunt non exiguae virorum magnorum, & supra vulgus literatorum, querimonie atque querele, quod tenera pueritia levisimis imbuenda præceptis tam misere distineretur, imo & revera torqueretur, præceptionibus Grammaticis, non solum majori ex parte inutilibus, fictis & falsis, verum etiam infinite prolixis, confusis, atque obscuris, ut iis vix quicquam pejus excogitari nunquam potuerit. Unde excitata variis in oris, aliquot annorum decursu, excellentiora ingenia, pro sua virili medicam admoventia manum, talia adhibuerunt remedia, quæ quidem hoc malum pepulerunt aliqua ex parte, sed non radicitus & penitus sustulerunt. Numine tandem benigno exorti sunt tanti Heroës, qui non sine meliorum studiorum jactura, omnia ad vivum ressecando, hoc Augiæ stabulum ita repurgarunt, ut quemlibet cordatum, nullisque præjudiciis præoccupatum, latere non possit, quid distent æra lupinis, quante tenebræ sint discussæ, quanta lux sit exorta, & quam solida, brevi, & facili methodo omnia Grammatices præcepta nunc comprehendendi possint. Cum autem à suo genio impetrare nunquam potuerint, ut sese demitterent ad retricas hæc minutias pueritiæ captivi accommodandas, quippe magis facili ad eruenda & elucubranda præclara quamplurima, quibus magnam doctissimorum etiam literatorum

## P R Æ F A T I O.

litteratorum admirationem & applausum se consecuturos videbant, hanc provinciam aliis, magis otiosis, relinquere conducibilis fore existimarunt. Frugibus itaque inventis cui glandibus vesci etiamnum luberet, quis invidere ulli potest (nisi penitus loliginis turgeat succo) quod tenellæ misceatur ætatis, eique quanta potest ope succurrat tam indigne etiamnum laboranti? Toto in hoc opusculo concinnando perpetuò adlaboratum est, ut veritas in præceptis, brevitas in methodo, & perspicuitas in exemplis, ubivis pari ambulerent passu, nihil supervacanei relinqueretur, nullus appareret defectus, nec quicquam heterogenei admitteretur, sed omnia scitu necessaria debito ordine ac methodo inter se cohererent. Utrum hæc universa ita sint elaborata, penes alios iudicium esto. Nec vitio vertatur, quod de trita alicubi sit decessum via, ratio reddetur sufficientissima in præfatione Grammatices, si facta concesserint, brevi subsequetur. Libuit nunc Apellem imitari, qui post suas tabulas in publicum expositas latitando, spectantium iudicia expiscabatur, ex illis errata sua secundis curis, quæ sapientiores esse solent, correcturus. Nil nunc restat, nisi ut illud Venusini solummodò accinatur oloris.

Vive, vale : si quid novisti rectius istis.

Candidus imperti : si non, his utere mecum.

Tui Commodi promovendi

Studiofissimus

A. B.

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# RUDIMENTS OF THE LATINE GRAMMAR.

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## *Of Grammar, and its Parts.*

**T**HE Latine Grammar is an Art of right speaking Latine. Its parts are two, Etymology, and Syntaxis. Etymology is a right knowledge of the nature, and differences of words.

A Word is an articulate voice, signifying some thing. Its Matter, Kinds, and Affections are chiefly to be considered.

## *Of LETTERS.*

**T**He matter, whereof a word consisteth, are the letters. A letter is an articulate voice, which cannot be divided. There be twenty five letters, whose Names, Figures, and Powers are especially to be noted.

The names, whereby the letters are; called, are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Ypsilon, and Zeta,

The figures of letters are characters, wherewith they are written: and are either Great; as, A, B, C, &c. or Small, as, a, b, c, &c. Whence the letters, are also called, great, or small.

With great letters are begun all proper names, sentences, and every verse in a Poem; as

*Carolus Rex Anglia. Charles King of England.*

*Honors alit artes. Honour doth nourish arts.*

*Virtus repulse nescia sordide,*

*Intaminatis fulget honoribus.*

*Virtue that ne're repulse admits,*

*In saintless honours, glorious sits;*

B

With

With small letters are written the other parts of a word: whereof S is formed with a long figure in the beginning and middle of a word, but with a short in the end; as, *susurrus*.

### Of the Power of Letters.

**T**He power of letters is the sound, whereby they are pronounced.

According to their power or sound, letters are either Vowels, or Consonants.

Vowels are letters, which sound by themselves. And are these five, *a, e, i, o, and u*; to which is added *y* only in Greek words.

Consonants are letters, which do not sound, except they be joined with vowels. And are either Single, or Double.

Single consonants are, which have the power but of one consonant. And are either Mutes, or Semivowels.

Mutes are, which have no sound of themselves; and are these nine, *b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, and r*. Whereof

*C* before the vowels *e, i, y*, and diphthongs *æ, œ*, soundeth like *ds*; as, *cera, civis, cygnus, Caesar, cæna*. Otherwise it soundeth like *k*; as, *casus, colus, cultus, crater*. Wherefore *k* as being superfluous, is used but in few words, not so much for use, as for pleasure, as, *Karibago, Kalenda*.

*C* before *b*, soundeth like a *k* with breathing; as, *charis, chirurgus, chorus*.

*G* in the end of a syllable, before *n* beginning the next syllable, sound like *n* and *g* divided and mixed; as, *agnus, lignum, pugnus*.

*P* before *b* soundeth like *f*; as, *philosophus*.

*T* with *i* before any vowel soundeth like *dsi*; as, *oratio*.

Except, when *s* goeth before them; as, *ostium*.

Semivowels are, which have some sound of themselves. And are either Liquid, or Firm.

Liquid, are which being put after a mute in the same syllable, lose their power: and are these four, *l, m, n, and r*.

Firm are, which keep their power, and are these three, *j, ed, van, and s*.

Double consonants are, which have the power of two consonants; and are these two, *x* and *z*.

*X* soundeth like *cs*; as, *dux*,

*Z* soundeth like *ds*; as, *Zephyrus*.

*H* remaineth, which is rather a mark of breathing, than a letter.

## Of SYLLABLES.

OF these letters either single, or joined together, do consist all words.

Of single letters do consist onely these four words: the imperative *i*, of the verb *eo*, the prepositions *a* and *e*, and the interjection *o*.

All other words consist of letters joined together, which are called syllables.

A syllable is a taking of letters together, uttered in one breath; and consisteth either of two vowels; or of a vowel, or diphthong, and consonants.

A syllable consisting of two vowels is called a diphthong, whereof these five be the chiefest, *æ*, *au*, *ei*, *eu*, and *æ*: as, *aias*, *aurum*, *hei*, *eurus*, *ænopola*.

A syllable consisting of a vowel, or diphthong, and consonants is either of a whole word, or a part of a word.

A syllable, which is a whole word is divers: as, *de*, *va*, *ab*, *ars*, *garr*, *laus*, *frigus*, *scobs*, *scrobs*, *stirps*.

A syllable, which is but a part of a word, is distinguished of the rest of the syllables, as parts of the same word, after this manner.

A consonant between two, either vowels or diphthongs, belongeth to the latter: as, *la-bor*, *fa-tor*.

Of two consonants between two, either vowels or diphthongs, the former belongeth to the former vowel or diphthong, and the latter to the latter: as, *ar-bor*, *flam-ma*. Except the latter consonant be *l* or *r*, then they both belong to the latter vowel: as, *du-plex*, *la-brum*.

Of consonants more than two, between two, either vowels or diphthongs, the most of them belong to the vowel, with whom they best do sound: as, *ful-crum*, *diph-thon-gus*.

## Of a NOUN.

ACcording to its kind, a Word is either Variable, or Unvariable.

A variable word is, whose ending can be changed: as, a Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, and a Participle.

An unvariable word is, whose ending cannot be changed: as, an Adverb, a Preposition, a Conjunction, and an Interjection.

A noun is a word, which signifieth a thing. And is either a Substantive, or an Adjective.

A noun substantive is a word, which signifieth the thing it self, And is either Proper, or Common.

A noun substantive proper is a word which signifieth a thing in a manner peculiar to its self: as, *Carolus, Charles, Londinum, London.*

A noun substantive common is a word which signifieth a thing in a manner common to all of the same kind: as, *homo, a man, civitas, a city.*

A noun adjective is a word, which signifieth the manner of a thing. And is either of three endings, or of two, or of one.

An adjective of three endings, endeth either in *er, a, um*: as, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*: fair, or in *us, a, um*: as, *bonus, bona, bonum, good.*

An adjective of two endings is either a positive ending in *i* and *e*: as *dulcis, dulce, sweet*: or a comparative ending in *or* and *us*: as, *dulcior, dulcius, sweeter.*

An adjective of one ending endeth severally: as, *felix, happy, sapiens, wise; par, equal.*

### Of COMPARISON.

There belongeth to some adjectives comparison, but to all, so adjectives as substantives gender and declension.

Comparison is the changing of the ending of an adjective, according to the degrees of its signification.

There be three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive is an ending, wherein an adjective signifieth the manner of a thing absolutely, without any excess: as, *Durum, hard, dulcis, sweet.*

The comparative is an ending, wherein an adjective signifieth the manner of a thing with an excess in some degree. And it is formed of the case of the positive ending in *i*, by putting to *er* and *us*: as of *duri, hard*, is made *durior, durius, harder*; of *dulci, sweet*, is made, *dulcior, dulcius, sweeter.*

The superlative is an ending wherein an adjective signifieth the manner of a thing with an excess in the highest degree. And it is also formed of the case of the positive ending in *i*, by putting to *ss* and *simus*: as of *duri, hard*, is made *durissimus, hardest*; of *dulci, sweet*, is made *dulcissimus, sweetest.*

But of the positives ending in *er*, is made the superlative by adding to *rimus*: as of *pulcher, fair*, is made *pulcherrimus, fairest.*



## OF GENDERS.

**G**ender is the difference of a noun, as according to a sex, for the due joining of an adjective with a substantive. And is either a masculine, or a feminine, or a neuter.

The masculine gender is whereby a noun is as a male.

The feminine gender is whereby a noun is as a female.

The neuter gender is whereby a noun is neither as a male, nor as a female.

Some nouns are of these three genders, and are called of *all genders*: some of two, and are called, either of the *common*, or of the *doubtful gender*: the rest are but of one gender.

Nouns of all genders are all the adjectives of one ending: as, *dives*, rich; *memor*, mindful; *son*, guilty.

Nouns of the common gender are, which discerning the sex, to males are of the masculine gender, and to females of the feminine. And are all adjectives positives ending in *is*; as *fortis*, strong: and comparatives ending in *or*; as *fortior*, stronger. and also some substantives in the Grammar rehearsed.

Nouns of the doubtful gender are, which without discerning the sex, are sometimes of the masculine, and sometimes of the feminine gender: and are some few substantives in the Grammar also noted.

Nouns of one gender are known, either by their signification by general rules, or by their ending by special rules.

## General Rules of the Genders of Nouns.

**N**ouns which any wise signifie a male, are of the masculine gender: as, *Mars*, the God of battel; *Raphael*, an Angel so called; *Johannes*, John; *Pater*, a father; *poeta*, a poet; *Persa*, a Persian.

So nouns which be the names of months, winds, and rivers, are for the most part masculine: as, *Aprilis*, April; *Libra*, the South-West wind; *Thamesis*, the Thames.

Also the word *as*, a pound weight, and its parts and compounds are masculines: as, *ses*, eight ounces; *centussis*, an hundred pound weight.

Nouns which any wise signifie a female, are of the feminine gender: as, *Venus*, the Goddess of beauty; *Lycoris*, a Pymphs name; *Glycerium*, the name of a woman; *soror*, a sister; *nutrix*, a nurse.

So the names of Countreys, Islands, and Cities are for the most part feminines: as *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Cyprus*, the Isle of Cyprus; *Corinthus*, the city Corinth.

Also the names of trees are feminines: as, *cerasus*, a cherry-tree; *malus*, an apple-tree; *pyrus*, a pear-tree.

All nouns undeclined are neuters: as, *fas*, a lawful thing; *nefas*, an unlawful thing; *fris*, the grain in the top of the ear; *gummi*, gum; *pondo*, a pound.

So letters, syllables, and words taken materially, are of the neuter gender: as, *c longum est*, the letter c is long; *mor in amor est brevis*, the syllable mor in the word amor is short; *rex est monosyllabum*, the word rex is of one syllable.

Also infinitives, adverbs, and sentences put instead of a substantive are of the neuter gender: as, *scire tuum nihil est*, your knowing is nothing; *bonum mane*, good morning; *incertum est quam longa nostrum cuiusque vita futura sit*; it is uncertain how long the life of every one of us will be.

### Special Rules of the Genders of Nouns.

**O**F what gender the rest of the nouns be, is known by the special rules, by the ending of their nominative case singular in every declension.

Nouns of the first declension ending in *a*, are feminines: as *mensa*, a table.

Nouns of the second declension ending in *er*, or *us*, are masculines: as, *liber*, a book; *annus*, a year; but in *um*, are neuters: as, *scamnum*, a bench.

Nouns of the third declension ending in

*er*, or, *es*, *o*, are masculines: as, *agger*, a mound; *amor*, love; *flor*, a flower; *homo*, a man: in

*do*, *go*, *io*, *s*, *x*, are feminines: as *compago*, a joint; *dulcedo*, sweetness; *disilio*, a word; *bonitas*, goodness; *sedes*, a seat; *pixis*, a box; *laus*, praise; *trabs*, a beam; *fax*, a torch; *lex*, a law; *nix*, snow; *nox*, a night; *nux*, a nut; *arx*, a tower. In

*Ma*, *e*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *ar*, *ur*, *us*, *us*, are neuters: as, *dogma*, an opinion; *mare*, a sea; *balec*, an herring; *animal*, a living creature; *flumen* a river; *mel*, honey; *calcar*, a spur; *tempus*, time; *caput*, a head.

Nouns of the fourth declension ending in *us*, are masculines; as, *fructus*, a fruit; but in *u*, are neuters: as, *cornu*, a horn.

Nouns of the fifth declension ending only in *es*, are feminines: as, *facies* a face; *res*, a thing.

### Of the DECLENSIONS of Nouns.

**D**ECLENSION is the changing of the ending of a noun by numbers and cases.

Number is the difference of the endings of a noun according to

to the unity and multitude of the thing by the noun signified. And is either Singular, or Plural.

The singular number is of endings, whereby a noun signifieth a thing to be but one: as, *liber*, a book.

The plural number is of endings, whereby a noun signifieth a thing to be more than one: as, *libri*, books.

Cases are special endings of a noun, according to the manner of its signification: and are six, the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

The Nominative is an ending wherein a noun signifieth that, which doeth, suffereth, or is finitely, that is, with number and person: or what any thing suffereth, or is finitely.

The Genitive is an ending, wherein a noun signifieth that, whose any thing is.

The Dative is an ending, wherein a noun signifieth that, for or to which any thing doeth, suffereth, or is.

The Accusative is an ending, wherein a noun signifieth that, which any thing doeth: or that which doeth suffereth, or is infinitely, that is, without number and person: or wherein a noun joined with a certain preposition signifieth a circumstance of a thing.

The Vocative is an ending, wherein a noun signifieth that, which is called or spoken to.

The Ablative is an ending, wherein a noun joined with a certain preposition, signifieth a circumstance of a thing.

There be five declensions of nouns.

The first declension is of nouns ending in *a*, of the feminine gender. As in example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
N. Mensa	<i>a</i>	N. Mensæ	
G. Mensæ	<i>'s, or of a</i>	G. Mensarum	<i>'s, or of</i>
D. Mensæ	<i>for, or to a</i>	D. Mensis	<i>for, or to</i>
A. Mensam	<i>the</i>	A. Mensas	<i>the</i>
V. Mensa		V. Mensæ	
A. Mensa	<i>by, from, with a</i>	A. Mensis	<i>by, from, with</i>

table.

tables.

The second declension is of nouns ending in *er* or *us*, of the masculine gender: and in *um*, of the neuter. As in example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
N. liber	<i>a</i>	N. libri	
G. libri	<i>'s, or of a</i>	G. librorum	<i>'s, or of</i>
D. libro	<i>to, or for a</i>	D. libris	<i>for, or to</i>
A. librum	<i>the</i>	A. libros	<i>the</i>
V. liber		V. libri	
A. libro	<i>by, from, with a</i>	A. libris	<i>by, from, with</i>

book.

books.

Sing.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	
N. discipulus	<i>'s, or of a to, or for a the</i> scholar	N. discipuli	<i>'s, or of for, or to the</i> scholars.
G. discipuli		G. discipulorum	
D. discipulo		D. discipulis	
A. discipulum		A. discipulos	
V. discipule		V. discipuli	
A. discipulo by, from, with a		A. discipulis by, from, with	
<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	
N. scamnum	<i>'s, or of a to, or for a the</i> bench.	N. scamna	<i>'s, or of for, or to the</i> benches.
G. scamni		G. scamnorum	
D. scamno		D. scamnis	
A. scamnum		A. scamna	
V. scamnum		V. scamna	
A. scamno by, from, with a		A. scamnis by, from, with	

The third declension is of nouns ending *er, or, es, o,* of the masculine gender: in *do, go, io, f, x,* of the feminine: in *ma, e, c, l, n, ar, ur, us, ur,* of the neuter. As in example.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	
N. pater	<i>'s, or of a for, or to a the</i> father.	N. patres	<i>'s, or of for, or to the</i> fathers.
G. patris		G. patrum	
D. patri		D. patribus	
A. patrem		A. patres	
V. pater		V. patres	
A. patre by, from, with a		A. patribus by, from, with	
<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	
N. corpus	<i>'s, or of a for, or to a the</i> body.	N. corpora	<i>'s, or of for, or to the</i> bodies.
G. corporis		G. corporum	
D. corpori		D. corporibus	
A. corpus		A. corpora	
V. corpus		V. corpora	
A. corpore by, from, with a		A. corporibus by, from, with	

The fourth declension is of nouns ending *us,* of the masculine gender: and in *u,* of the neuter. As in example.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	
N. spiritus	<i>'s, or of a for, or to a the</i> spirit.	N. spiritus	<i>'s, or of for, or to the</i> spirits.
G. spiritus		G. spirituum	
D. spiritui		D. spiritibus	
A. spiritum		A. spiritus	
V. spiritus		V. spiritus	
A. spiritu by, from, with a		A. spiritibus by, from, with	

*Singulariter.**Pluraliter.*

N. cornu	a	} boni.	N. cornua		} bonis.
G. cornu	's, or of a		G. cornuum	's, or of	
D. cornu	for, or to a		D. cornibus	for, or to	
A. cornu	ibi		A. cornua	ib	
V. cornu			V. cornua		
A. cornu	by, from, with a		A. cornibus	by, from, with	

The fifth declension is of nouns ending in *es*, of the feminine gender. As in example.

*Singulariter.**Pluraliter.*

N. facies	a	} facie.	N. facies		} facies.
G. faciei	's, or of a		G. facierum	's, or of	
D. faciei	for, or to a		D. faciebus	for, or to	
A. faciem	ibi		A. facies	the	
V. facies			V. facies		
A. facie	by, from, with a		A. faciebus	by, from, with	

Many cases of these five declensions do end alike : as

1. All nominatives and vocatives singular and plural of all the declensions. Except in the second declension of nouns in *us*, the vocative doth end in *e* : and of proper nouns in *ius*, the vocative doth end in *i*.

2. All nominatives, accusatives and vocatives neuters, singular and plural, of the second, third, and fourth declensions.

3. All nominatives, accusatives and vocatives of masculines and feminines plural, of the third, fourth and fifth declension.

4. The genitive and dative singular of the first and fifth declension.

5. The dative and ablative singular in the second, and the plural in all declensions.

6. All cases singular of neuters in the fourth declension.

### Declensions of *ADJECTIVES*.

**A**djectives of three endings are declined in the feminine gender after the first declension : and in the masculine and neuter after the second. As in example.

*Singulariter.**Pluraliter.*

N. pulcher, pulchræ, pulchrum	N. pulchri, pulchræ, pulchra
G. pulchri, pulchræ, pulchri	G. pulchrorum, arum, orum
D. pulchro, pulchræ, pulchro	D. pulchris
A. pulchrum, chram, chrum	A. pulchros, pulchras, pulchra
V. pulcher, pulchræ, pulchrum	V. pulchri, pulchræ, pulchra
A. pulchro, pulchra, pulchro	A. pulchris

Except

Except these nine, *unus, ullus, nullus, alius, solus, totus, alter, uter, neuter*, which make in all genders the genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*: as in example.

*Singulariter.*

N. *unus, una, unum*  
G. *uniūs*  
D. *uni*  
A. *unum, unam, unum*  
V. *unc, una, unum*  
A. *uno, una, uno*

*Pluraliter.*

N. *uni, unæ, una*  
G. *unorum, unarum, unorum*  
D. *unis*  
A. *unos, unas, una*  
V. *uni, unæ, una*  
A. *unis.*

These two, *ambo* and *duo*, make the neuter gender in *o*, and are thus declined.

*Pluraliter.*

N. *ambo, ambæ, ambo*  
G. *amborum, ambarum, amborum*  
D. *ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*  
A. *ambos, ambas, ambo*  
V. *ambo, ambæ, ambo*  
A. *ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*

Adjectives of two endings, positives and comparatives, are declined after the third declension. As in example.

*Singulariter,*

N. *dulcis, dulce*  
G. *dulcis*  
D. *dulci*  
A. *dulcem, dulce*  
V. *dulcis, dulce*  
A. *dulci*

*Pluraliter.*

N. *dulces, dulcia*  
G. *dulcium*  
D. *dulcibus*  
A. *dulces, dulcia*  
V. *dulces, dulcia*  
A. *dulcibus.*

*Singulariter.*

N. *dulcior, dulcius*  
G. *dulcioris*  
D. *dulciori*  
A. *dulciorem, dulcius*  
V. *dulcior, dulcius*  
A. *dulcior, dulciori*

*Pluraliter.*

N. *dulciores, dulciora*  
G. *dulciorum*  
D. *dulcioribus*  
A. *dulciores, dulciora*  
V. *dulciores, dulciora*  
A. *dulcioribus.*

Adjectives of one ending are also declined after the third declension. As in example.

*Singulariter.*

N. *felix*  
G. *felicitis*  
D. *felici*  
A. *feliciem, felix*  
V. *felix*  
A. *felice, felici.*

*Pluraliter.*

N. *felices, felicia*  
G. *felicitum*  
D. *felicitibus*  
A. *felices, felicia*  
V. *felices, felicia*  
A. *felicitibus.*

## Of a PRONOUN.

**A** Pronoun is a word which sheweth a thing.

There be eighteen pronouns.

Three are substantives: as, *ego, I*; *tu, thou* or *pu*; *sui, of him, her, or it self*.

Fifteen are adjectives, whereof twelve are of three endings,

<i>ille, illa, illud</i>	} he, she, that.	<i>meus, mea, meum, my, mine.</i>
<i>iste, ista, istud</i>		<i>tuum, tua, tuum, thy, thine.</i>
<i>is, ea, id</i>	} he, she, it.	<i>suus, sua, suum, his, her, its.</i>
<i>Hic, hæc, hoc; this.</i>		<i>noster, nostra, nostrum, our.</i>
<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum, self.</i>	} who o' which.	<i>vester, vestra, vestrum, your.</i>
<i>Qui or quis, quæ, quod or quid,</i>		<i>cujus, cuja, ejus, whose.</i>

Three are of one ending: as,

<i>Nostras, of our</i>	} nation, family, or sect.
<i>Vestras, of your</i>	
<i>Cujas, of whose</i>	

Of these pronouns some be demonstratives, some relatives, some both demonstratives and relatives, some reciprocals, some possessives and some gentiles.

Demonstratives shew a thing, not spoken of before: as *ego, and tu*.

Relatives rehearse, or shew a thing spoken of before: as, *qui*.

Both demonstratives and relatives are, *ille, iste, is, hic, ipse*.

Reciprocals rehearse a thing of the third person, which doeth, suffereth, or is: as, *sui, and suus*.

Possessives shew whose any thing is: as, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, ejus*.

Gentiles shew of what nation, family, or sect any thing is: as, *nostras, vestras, ejas*.

## Of the Genders of Pronouns.

**T**Here belong to a Pronoun Gender, Declension and Person.

Pronoun substantives and adjectives of one ending are of all genders: but adjectives of three endings are in the first ending of the masculine gender, in the second of the feminine, and in the third of the neuter.

## Of the Declensions of Pronouns.

There be four declensions of pronouns.

The first declension is of the three substantives, *ego, tu, sui*, which be otherwise declined than nouns. As in example.

## Singulariter.

N. ego  
G. mei  
D. mihi for, or to  
A. me  
V. caret, wants.  
A. me by, from, with

## Pluraliter.

N. nos  
G. nostrum, nostri  
D. nobis for, or to  
A. nos  
V. caret, wants.  
A. nobis by, from, with

## Singulariter.

N. tu  
G. tui  
D. tibi for, or to  
A. te  
V. tu  
A. te by, from, with

## Pluraliter.

N. vos  
G. vestrum, vestri  
D. vobis for, or to  
A. vos  
V. vos  
A. vobis by, from, with

## Singulariter.

N. caret, wants.  
G. sui  
D. sui for, or to  
A. se  
V. caret, wants.  
A. se by, from, with

M.

F.

N.

himself

her self

it self.

## Pluraliter.

N. caret, wants.  
G. sui  
D. sibi for, or to  
A. se  
V. caret, wants.  
A. se by, from, with

M. F. N.

themselves.

The second declension is of the demonstratives and relatives, *ille, iste, hic, ipse, qui* and *quæ*: which are declined like the nouns & adjectives, *unus, unus, &c.* after this manner.

Singular



*Singulariter.*

	M.	F.	N.
N. ille, illa, illud	he, that	she, that	it, that
G. illius	his, of him, that,	hers, of her, that,	its, of it, that
D. illi	} him, that	} her, that	} it, that
A. illum, illam, illud			
V. caret, wants,			
A. illo, illa, illo by			

*Pluraliter.*

	M. F. N.
N. illi, illæ, illa	they, those
G. illorum, illarum, illorum,	their, of them, of those
D. illis	} them, those
A. illos, illas, illa	
V. caret, wants,	
A. illis by, from, with	

*Singulariter.*

	M.	F.	N.
N. iste, ista, istud	he, that	she, that	it, that
G. istius	his, of him, that,	hers, of her, that,	its, of it, that
D. isti	} him, that	} her, that	} it, that
A. istum, istam, istud			
V. caret, wants,			
A. isto, ista, isto by			

*Pluraliter.*

	M. N. F.
N. isti, istæ, ista	they, those
G. istorum, istarum, istorum	their, of them, of those
D. istis	} them, those
A. istos, istas, ista	
V. caret, wants,	
A. istis by, from, with	

*Singulariter.*

	M.	F.	N.
N. is, ea, id	he, that	she, that	it, that
G. ejus	his, of him, that,	hers, of her, that,	its, of it, that
D. ei	} him, that	} her, that	} it, that
A. eum, eam, id			
V. caret, wants,			
A. eo, ea, eo by			

Pluraliter.	M. F. N.
N. ij, ea, ea	they, those
G. eorum, earum, eorum	their, of them, of those
D. ijs, or eis for, or to	} them, those
A. eos, eas, ea	
V. caret, wants.	
A. ijs, or eis by, from,	

Singulariter.	M. F. N.	Pluraliter.	M. F. N.
N. hic, hæc, hoc	} of this	N. hi, hæ, hæc	} of these
G. hujus		G. horum, harum, eorum	
D. huic		D. his	
A. hunc, hanc, hoc		A. hos, has, hæc	
V. caret, wants.		V. caret, wants.	
A. hoc, hæc, hoc	by	A. his	by, from, with

Singulariter.	M. F. N.	Pluraliter.	M. F. N.
N. ipse, ipsa, ipsum	} of this	N. ipsi, ipsæ, ipsa	} of these
G. ipsius		G. ipsorum, arum, eorum	
D. ipsi		D. ipsis	
A. ipsum, ipsam, ipsum		A. ipsos, ipsas, ipsa	
V. caret, wants.		V. caret, wants.	
A. ipso, ipsa, ipso	by	A. ipsis	by, from, with

Singulariter.	M. F. N.
N. qui, or quis, quæ, quæ	} quod, or quid
G. cujus	
D. cui	
A. quem, quam,	
V. caret, wants.	
A. quo, qua, quo	by whom

Pluraliter.	M. F. N.
N. qui, quæ, quæ	} quod, or quid
G. quorum, quarum, eorum	
D. quibus, or quæis	
A. quos, quas, quæ	
V. caret, wants.	
A. quibus, or quæis	by, from, with whom

The third declension is of the possessive, *meus tuus, suus, noster, vester, cujus* : which are declined like nouns adjectives of three endings.

Except *meus*, which in the vocative hath *mi*. As in example.

Sing.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		M. F. N.	<i>Pluraliter.</i>	M. F. N.
N. meus, mea, meum	of mine by		N. mei, meæ, meæ	of mine by from, with
G. mei, meæ, mei			G. meorum, arum, orum	
D. meo, meæ, meo			D. meis	
A. meum, meam, meum			A. meos, meas, mea	
V. mi, mea, meum			V. mei, meæ, mea	
A. meo, mea, meo			A. meis	

The fourth declension is of the gentiles, *nostras, vestras, cujas* : which are declined like nouns adjectives of one ending. As in example.

*Singulariter.*

N. nostras  
 G. nostratis  
 D. nostrati  
 A. nostratem, nostras  
 V. nostras  
 A. nostrate, nostrati

} of our country, family or sect.

*Pluraliter.*

N. nostrates, nostratia.  
 G. nostratium  
 D. nostratibus  
 A. nostrates, nostratia  
 V. nostrates, nostratia  
 A. nostratibus

} of our country, family or sect.

*Of the PERSONS.*

Person is a peculiar manner of shewing of things.

According to the mutual respect of things that can be shewed, there be three persons, commonly called the first, the second, and the third.

The first person is a manner, whereby a thing sheweth it self to it self, or to others : as, *ego, I ; nos, we.*

The second person is a manner, whereby a thing is shewed of another to it self : as, *tu, thou, or you ; vos, ye.*

The third person is a manner, whereby a thing is shewed of another, to another : as, *ille, he ; illi, they.*

## Of a VERB.

**A** Verb is a word which signifieth the motion of a thing.  
There belong to a verb Kind and Conjugation.

Kind is the differences of a verb according to its ending and signification.

There be four kinds of verbs, active, passive, neuter and deponent.

A verb active endeth in *o*, and signifieth to do : as, *amo*, *I love*.

A verb passive endeth in *or*, and signifieth to suffer : as, *amor*, *I am loved*.

A verb neuter endeth in *o*, and signifieth to suffer, as, *calco*, *I am hot* : or to be ; as, *existo*, or *sum*, *I am*.

A verb deponent endeth in *or*, and signifieth to do : as *loquor*, *I speak*.

Conjugation is the changing of the ending of a verb by moods, tenses, numbers and persons.

Mood is a special ending of a verb, according to the manner of its signification. There be four moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative mood is wherein a verb signifieth a motion absolutely shewing it : as, *amo*, *I love*.

The Imperative is wherein a verb signifieth a motion by intreating, exhorting, or commanding : as, *ama tu*, *love thou*.

The Subjunctive mood is wherein a verb signifieth a motion with expressing desire, wishing, will, duty, power or condition : as, *amem*, *I may*, or *can love*.

The Infinitive mood is wherein a verb signifieth a motion undeterminately, without number and person : as, *amare*, *to love*.

Certain nouns substantives derived of a verb, do elegantly supply the place of an infinitive, and are called Gerunds and Supines.

Gerunds are either of the genitive case ; as, *amandi*, of loving : or of the dative and ablative ; as, *amando*, *to love*, or *by loving* : or of nominative and accusative ; as, *amandum*, *to love*.

Supines are either of the accusative case ; as, *amatum*, *to love* : or of the ablative ; as, *amatu*, *to be loved*.

Tense is a special ending of a verb, according to the kind of time with the motion signified. There be five tenses, the present, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future.

The present tense is an ending, wherein a verb signifieth a motion to be present : as, *amo*, *I love*.

The preterimperfect is an ending, wherein a verb signifieth a motion not perfectly past : as, *amabam*, I did love.

The preterperfect is an ending, wherein a verb signifieth a motion perfectly past : as, *amavi*, I have loved.

The preterpluperfect is an ending, wherein a verb signifieth a motion more than perfectly past : as, *amaveram*, I had loved.

The future is an ending, wherein a verb signifieth a motion to come, as, *amabo*, I shall or will love.

There be four conjugations of verbs, which be discerned the one from the other, by the present of the infinitive, the perfect of the indicative, and by the supine.

The first conjugation hath the present of the infinitive in *are*; with *a* long before *re*, the perfect of the indicative in *avi*, and the supine in *atum* : as, *amare*, *amavi*, *amatum*.

The second conjugation hath the present of the infinitive in *ere*, with *e* long before *re*, the perfect of the indicative in *ui*, and the supine in *itum* : as, *monere*, *monui*, *monitum*.

The third conjugation hath the present of the infinitive in *ere*, with *e* short before *re*, the perfect of the indicative and the supine diversly : as, *legere*, *legi*, *lectum*.

The fourth conjugation hath the present of the infinitive in *ire*, with *i* long before *re*, the perfect of the indicative in *ivi*, and the supine in *itum* : as, *audire*, *audivi*, *auditum*.

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D

T H E

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# The Form of the ACTIVE. Indicative Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.				
1	2	3	1	2	3		
I	you	he	we	ye	they		
		doth†			do		
<b>Present.</b>	<i>AMo</i>	as	at	amus	atis	ant	love, or loveth
	<i>DOceO</i>	es	et	emus	etis	ent	teach, or teacheth
	<i>LEGo</i>	is	it	imus	itis	unt	read, or readeth
	<i>AUDio</i>	is	it	imus	itis	unt	hear, or heareth
	I	you	he	we	ye	they	
						did	
<b>Imperfect.</b>	<i>AMabam</i>	abas	abat	abamus	abatis	abant	love, or loved
	<i>DOcebam</i>	ebas	ebat	ebamus	ebatis	ebant	teach, or taught
	<i>LEGebam</i>	ebas	ebat	ebamus	ebatis	ebant	read, or read
	<i>AUDiebam</i>	iebas	iebat	iebamus	iebatis	iebant	hear, or heard
	I	you	he	we	ye	they	
			hath			have	
<b>Perfect.</b>	<i>AMavi</i>	avisti	avit	avimus	avistis	averunt, re	loved
	<i>DOCui</i>	uisti	uit	uimus	uistis	uerunt, re	taught
	<i>LEGi</i>	isti	it	imus	istis	erunt, re	read
	<i>AUDivi</i>	ivisti	ivit	ivimus	ivistis	iverunt, re	heard
	I	you	he	we	ye	they	
						had	
<b>Pluperfect.</b>	<i>AMaveram</i>	averas	averat	averamus	averatis	averant	loved
	<i>DOCueram</i>	ueras	uerat	ueramus	ueratis	uerant	taught
	<i>LEGERam</i>	eras	erat	eramus	eratis	erant	read
	<i>AUDiveram</i>	iveras	iverat	iveramus	iveratis	iverant	heard
	I	you	he	we	ye	they	
						shall or will	
<b>Future.</b>	<i>AMabo</i>	abis	abit	abimus	abitis	abunt	love
	<i>DOcebo</i>	ebis	ebit	ebimus	ebitis	ebunt	teach
	<i>LEGam</i>	es	et	emus	etis	ent	read
	<i>AUDiam</i>	ies	iet	iemus	ietis	ient	hear

## Imperative Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.			
<i>AMa</i> , ato, love	you	ato, love	be	ate, atote, love	ye	anto, love
<i>DOce</i> , eto, teach		eto, teach		ete, etote, teach		ento, teach
<i>LEGe</i> , ito, read		ito, read		ite, itote, read		unto, read
<i>AUDi</i> , ito, hear		ito, hear		ite, itote, hear		iunto, hear
						they.

Note that the third person singular of the present tense of the Indicative Active hath his peculiar sign *doth* about him, with an Obelisk which signifieth that *th* is to be added to the verb: as, *amat*, he doth love, or loveth.

Passive

## four Conjugations.

## P A S S I V E.

## Indicative Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.					
1	2	3	1	2	3			
I	you	he	we	ye	they			
am		is			are			
AMor	aris, re	atur	amur	amini	antur	lobed		
DOceor	eris, re	etur	emur	emini	entur	taught		
LEGor	eris, re	itur	imur	imini	untur	read		
AUDior	iris, re	itur	imur	imini	iuntur	heard		
I	you	be	we	ye	they			
was		was			were			
AMabar	abaris, re	abatur	abamur	abamini	abantur	lobed		
DOcebar	ebaris, re	ebatur	ebamur	ebamini	ebantur	taught		
LEGebar	ebaris, re	ebatur	ebamur	ebamini	ebantur	read		
AUDiebar	iebaris, re	iebatur	iebamur	iebamini	iebantur	heard		
I	you	be	we	ye	they			
					have been			
AMatus	sum	es	est	ati	sumus	estis	sunt	lobed
DOctus	or	or	or	ti	or	or	fuerunt	taught
LECTus	fui	fuiſti	fuit	ti	fuiſimus	fuiſtis	fuerunt	read
AUDitus	iti			iti			fuerunt	heard
I	you	be	we	ye	they			
					had been			
AMatus	eram	eras	erat	ati	eramus	eratis	erant	lobed
DOctus	or	or	or	ti	or	or	or	taught
LECTus	fueram	fueras	fuerat	iti	fueramus	fueratis	fuerant	read
AUDitus								heard
I	you	be	we	ye	they			
					shall or will be			
AMabor	aberis, re	abitor	abimur	abimini	abuntur			lobed
DOcebor	eberis, re	ebitor	ebimur	ebimini	ebuntur			taught
LEGar	eris, re	etor	emur	emini	entur			read
AUDiar	ieris, re	ietur	iemur	iemini	ientur			heard

## Imperative Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.			
2	3	2	3			
be you	be he	be ye	be ye			
AMare, ator	ator	amini, or	antor			lobed
DOcere, etor	etor	emini, or	entor			taught
LEGere, itor	itor	imini, or	iuntor			read
AUDire, itor	itor	imini, or	iuntor			heard

## ACTIVE.

## Subjunctive Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.			
1	2	3	1	2	3	
I	you	he	we	ye	they	
<i>Present.</i>	AMem	es	et	emus	etis	ent
	DOCeam	cas	eat	eamus	eatis	eant
	LEGam	as	at	amus	atis	ant
	AUDiam	ias	iat	iamus	iatis	iant
	I	you	he	we	ye	they
<i>Imperfect.</i>	AMarem	ares	aret	aremus	aretis	arent
	DOCerem	eres	eret	eremus	eretis	erent
	LEGERem	eres	eret	eremus	eretis	erent
	AUDirem	ires	iret	iremus	iretis	irent
	I	you	he	we	ye	they
<i>Perfect.</i>	AMaverim	averis	averit	averimus	averitis	averint
	DOCuerim	ueris	uerit	uerimus	ueritis	uerint
	LEGERim	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erint
	AUDiverim	iveris	iverit	iverimus	iveritis	iverint
	I	you	he	we	ye	they
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	AMavisset	avisset	avisset	avisset	avisset	avissent
	DOCuisset	uisset	uisset	uisset	uisset	uissent
	LEGisset	isset	isset	isset	isset	issent
	AUDivisset	ivisset	ivisset	ivisset	ivisset	ivissent
	I	you	he	we	ye	they
<i>Future.</i>	AMavero	averis	averit	averimus	averitis	averint
	DOCuero	ueris	uerit	uerimus	ueritis	uerint
	LEGero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erint
	AUDivero	iveris	iverit	iverimus	iveritis	iverint

## Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Future.</i>	
AMare	to	love	to have	aturum	shall or will
DOCere		teach		turum	
LEGere		read		iturum	
AUDire		hear		iturum	

## Gerunds.

AMandi	of	loving	by	loving	to	love
DOCendi		teaching		teaching		teach
LEGendi		reading		reading		read
		hearing		hearing		hear



## P A S S I V E.

## Subjunctive Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.					
1	2	3	1	2	3			
I	you	he	we	you	they			
				may or can be				
AMer	eris, re	etur	emur	emini	entur	lobed		
DOcear	earis, re	eatur	eamur	eamini	eantur	taught		
LEGar	aris, re	atur	amur	amini	antur	read		
AUDiar	iaris, re	iatur	iamur	iamini	iantur	heard		
I	you	he	we	ye	they			
		might, could, should, would be						
AMarer	areris, re	aretur	aremur	aremini	arentur	lobed		
DOCerer	ereris, re	eretur	eremur	eremini	erentur	taught		
LEGerer	ereris, re	eretur	eremur	eremini	erentur	read		
AUDirer	ireris, re	iretur	iremur	iremini	irentur	heard		
I	you	he	we	ye	they			
		might, could, should, would have been						
AMatus	sim	sis	sit	ati	simus	sitis	sint	lobed
DOctus	or	or	or	ti	or	or	or	taught
LECTus	fuerim	fueris	fuerit	ati	fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint	read
AUDitus								heard
I	you	he	we	ye	they			
		might, could, should, would had been						
AMatus	essem	esses	esset	ati	essemus	essetis	essent	lobed
DOctus	or	or	or	ti	or	or	or	taught
LECTus	fuissem	fuisset	fuisset	ati	fuissemus	fuissetis	fuisissent	read
AUDitus								heard
I	you	he	we	ye	they			
		shall have been						
AMatus	ero	eris	erit	ati	erimus	eritis	erint	lobed
DOctus	or	or	or	ti	or	or	or	taught
LECTus	fuerō	fueris	fuerit	iti	fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint	read
AUDitus								heard

## Infinitive Mood.

Present.	Perfect.	Future.	
to be	to have or had been	shall or will be	
AMari	atum	atum	lobed
DOCeri	tum	tum	taught
LEGi	tum	tum	read
AUDiri	itum	itum	heard

## Supines.

AMatum	to love	atu	lobed
DOctum	to teach	tu	taught
LECTum	to read	tu	read
AUDitum	to hear	itu	heard

These verbs, *sum, possum, prosum, volo, nolo, malo, eo, fero,*

## Indicative Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.			
1	2	3	1	2	3	
<i>I am</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he is</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they</i>	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>est</i>	<i>sumus</i>	<i>estis</i>	<i>sunt</i>
	<i>Possum</i>	<i>potes</i>	<i>potest</i>	<i>possumus</i>	<i>potestis</i>	<i>possunt</i>
	<i>Prosum</i>	<i>prodes</i>	<i>prodest</i>	<i>prosumus</i>	<i>estis</i>	<i>sunt</i>
	<i>I was</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he was</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>eram</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>eramus</i>	<i>eratis</i>	<i>erant</i>
	<i>poteram</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>eramus</i>	<i>eratis</i>	<i>erant</i>
	<i>proderam</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>eramus</i>	<i>eratis</i>	<i>erant</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he hath</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they have</i>
<i>Perfct.</i>	<i>fui</i>	<i>fuiſti</i>	<i>fuit</i>	<i>fuiſmus</i>	<i>fuiſtis</i>	<i>fuerunt, re-</i>
	<i>potui</i>	<i>uiſti</i>	<i>uit</i>	<i>uiſmus</i>	<i>uiſtis</i>	<i>uerunt, re</i>
	<i>proſui</i>	<i>uiſti</i>	<i>uit</i>	<i>uiſmus</i>	<i>uiſtis</i>	<i>uerunt, re</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they had</i>
<i>Pluperf.</i>	<i>ſperam</i>	<i>fueraſ</i>	<i>fueraſ</i>	<i>fueraſmus</i>	<i>fueraſtis</i>	<i>fueraſ</i>
	<i>potueraſ</i>	<i>ueraſ</i>	<i>ueraſ</i>	<i>ueraſmus</i>	<i>ueraſtis</i>	<i>ueraſ</i>
	<i>profueraſ</i>	<i>ueraſ</i>	<i>ueraſ</i>	<i>ueraſmus</i>	<i>ueraſtis</i>	<i>ueraſ</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they ſhall or will</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>ero</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>erunt</i>
	<i>potero</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>erunt</i>
	<i>prodero</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>erunt</i>

## Imperative Mood.

1	2	3
<i>Es, eſto, he ye</i>	<i>eſto, he be,</i>	<i>eſte, eſtote, he ye</i>
<i>Possum, car. wants,</i>		<i>sunto, he they</i>
<i>Prodes, to, he ye p.</i>	<i>prodeſto, he be p.</i>	<i>prodeſte, ote, he ye p.</i>
		<i>proſunto, he they p.</i>

## Subjunctive Mood.

	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they may or can</i>	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>ſim</i>	<i>ſis</i>	<i>ſit</i>	<i>ſimus</i>	<i>ſitis</i>	<i>ſint</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>poſſim</i>	<i>poſſis</i>	<i>poſſit</i>	<i>poſſimus</i>	<i>poſſitis</i>	<i>poſſint</i>	<i>he able</i>
	<i>proſim</i>	<i>ſis</i>	<i>ſit</i>	<i>ſimus</i>	<i>ſitis</i>	<i>ſint</i>	<i>he profitable</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they might</i>	
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>eſſem</i>	<i>eſſes</i>	<i>eſſet</i>	<i>eſſemus</i>	<i>eſſetis</i>	<i>eſſent</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>poſſem</i>	<i>poſſes</i>	<i>poſſet</i>	<i>poſſemus</i>	<i>poſſetis</i>	<i>poſſent</i>	<i>he able</i>
	<i>prodeſſem</i>	<i>eſſes</i>	<i>eſſet</i>	<i>eſſemus</i>	<i>eſſetis</i>	<i>eſſent</i>	<i>he profitable</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they might have</i>	
<i>Perfct.</i>	<i>fuſerim</i>	<i>fuſeris</i>	<i>fuſerit</i>	<i>fuſerimus</i>	<i>fuſeritis</i>	<i>fuſerint</i>	<i>been</i>
	<i>potuerim</i>	<i>ueris</i>	<i>uerit</i>	<i>uerimus</i>	<i>ueritis</i>	<i>uerint</i>	<i>been able</i>
	<i>profuſerim</i>	<i>ueris</i>	<i>uerit</i>	<i>uerimus</i>	<i>ueritis</i>	<i>uerint</i>	<i>been profitable</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they might had</i>	
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>fuſſem</i>	<i>fuſſes</i>	<i>fuſſet</i>	<i>fuſſemus</i>	<i>fuſſetis</i>	<i>fuſſent</i>	<i>been</i>
	<i>potuiſſem</i>	<i>uiſſes</i>	<i>uiſſet</i>	<i>uiſſemus</i>	<i>uiſſetis</i>	<i>uiſſent</i>	<i>been able</i>
	<i>profuſſem</i>	<i>uiſſes</i>	<i>uiſſet</i>	<i>uiſſemus</i>	<i>uiſſetis</i>	<i>uiſſent</i>	<i>been profitable</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they ſhall have</i>	
<i>Future.</i>	<i>fuero</i>	<i>fuſeris</i>	<i>fuſerit</i>	<i>fuſerimus</i>	<i>fuſeritis</i>	<i>fuſerint</i>	<i>been</i>
	<i>potuero</i>	<i>ueris</i>	<i>uerit</i>	<i>uerimus</i>	<i>ueritis</i>	<i>uerint</i>	<i>been able</i>
	<i>profuero</i>	<i>ueris</i>	<i>uerit</i>	<i>uerimus</i>	<i>ueritis</i>	<i>uerint</i>	<i>been profitable</i>

## Infinitive Mood.

Present.	Perfct.	Future.
<i>Poſſe, to be able</i>	<i>potuiſſe, to have or had been ab-</i>	<i>fore, or futurum eſſe, ſhall or</i>
<i>Esſe, to be</i>	<i>fuſiſſe, to have or had been</i>	<i>care, wantſ</i>
<i>Prodeſſe, to be p.</i>	<i>profuſiſſe, to have or had been p.</i>	<i>profuturum eſſe, ſhall or will be.</i>

*feror* and *sis*, are irregular, and are formed after this manner.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singulariter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>			
1	2	3	1	2	3	
<i>I</i> am	<i>you</i>	<i>he is</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they are</i>	
Volo	vis	vult	volumus	vultis	volunt	willing
Nolo	nonvi	snonvult	nolumus	nonvultis	nolunt	unwilling
Malo	mavis	mavult	malumus	mavultis	malunt	more willing
<i>I was</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he was</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they were</i>	
Volebam	volebas	volebat	volebamus	volebatis	volebant	willing
Nolebam	nolebas	nolebat	nolebamus	nolebatis	nolebant	unwilling
Malebam	malebas	malebat	malebamus	malebatis	malebant	more willing
<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he hath</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they have been</i>	
Volui	voluisti	voluit	voluimus	voluistis	voluerunt, re	willing
Nolui	noluisti	noluit	noluimus	noluistis	noluerunt, re	unwilling
Malui	maluisti	maluit	maluimus	uistis	uerunt, re	more willing
<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they had been</i>	
Volueram	ueras	uerat	ueramus	ueratis	uerant	willing
Nolueram	ueras	uerat	ueramus	ueratis	uerant	unwilling
Malueram	ueras	uerat	ueramus	ueraris	uerant	more willing
<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they shall or will be</i>	
Volam	voles	volet	volemus	voletis	volent	willing
Nolam	noles	nolet	nolemus	noletis	nolent	unwilling
Malam	males	malet	malemus	maletis	maient	more willing

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

3	3	2
Volo, <i>ca ei</i> , wants		
Noli, nolito, be <i>you</i> untwil.	nolito, be <i>he</i> untwil.	nolite, nolitote, be <i>ye</i> untwil.
Malo, <i>carei</i> , wants		

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1	you	he	we	ye	they may or can be	
Velim	velis	velit	velimus	velitis	velint	willing
Nolim	nolis	nolit	nolimus	nolitis	nolint	unwilling
Malim	malis	malit	malimus	malitis	malint	more willing
<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they might be</i>	
Vellem	velles	vellet	vellemus	velletis	vellent	willing
Nollem	nolles	nollet	nollemus	nolletis	nollent	unwilling
Mallem	malles	mallet	mallemus	malletis	malletis	more willing
<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they might have been</i>	
Voluerim	volueris	voluerit	voluerimus	volueritis	voluerint	willing
Noluerim	nolueris	noluerit	noluerimus	nolueritis	noluerint	unwilling
Maluerim	ueris	uerit	maluerimus	ueritis	uerint	more willing
<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they might had been</i>	
Voluissim	uisses	uisset	uissimus	uissetis	uissent	willing
Noluissim	uisses	uisset	uissimus	uissetis	uissent	unwilling
Maluissim	uisses	uisset	uissimus	uissetis	uissent	more willing
<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they shall have been</i>	
Voluero	volueris	voluerit	voluerimus	volueritis	voluerint	willing
Noluero	nolueris	noluerit	noluerimus	nolueritis	noluerint	unwilling
Maluero	malueris	maluerit	maluerimus	ueritis	uerint	more willing

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
Velle, to be willing	voluisse, to have or had been willing
Nolle, to be unwilling	noluisse, to have or had been unwilling
Malle, to be more willing	maluisse, to have or had been more willing.

Indi.

## Indicative Mood.

Singulariter				Pluraliter.			
1	2	3		1	2	3	
<i>Pres.</i>	I	you	he doth	we	ye	they do	
	eo	is	it	imus	icis	eunt	go, or goeth
	fero	fers	fert	erimus	ertis	erunt	bear, or beareth
	I	you	be	we	ye	they did	
<i>Imp.</i>	ibam	ibas	ibat	ibamus	ibatis	ibant	go, or went
	ferebam	ferebas	ferebat	ferebamus	ferebatis	ferebant	bear
	I	you	be	we	ye	they have	
<i>Perf.</i>	ivi	ivisti	ivit	ivimus	ivistis	iverunt, re	gone
	tuli	tulisti	tulit	tulimus	tulistis	tulerunt, re	born
	I	you	be	we	ye	they had	
<i>Plus.</i>	iveram	iveras	iverat	iveramus	iveratis	iverant	gone
	tuleram	tuleras	tulerat	tuleramus	tuleratis	tulerant	born
	I	you	be	we	ye	they shall or will	
<i>Eug.</i>	ibo	ibis	ibit	ibimus	ibitis	ibunt	go
	feram	feres	feret	feremus	feretis	ferent	bear

## Imperative Mood.

2	3	2	3
I, ito, go you	ito, go be	ite, itote, go ye	eunto, go they
Fer, ferto, bear you	ferto, bear be	ferre, fertote, bear ye	ferunto, bear they

## Subjunctive Mood.

	1	you	be	we	ye	they may or can	
<i>Pres.</i>	eam	eas	eat	eamus	eatis	eant	go
	feram	feras	ferat	feramus	feratis	ferant	bear
	I	you	be	we	ye	they might	
<i>Imp.</i>	irem	irem	iret	iremus	iretis	ierent	go
	ferrem	ferres	ferret	ferremus	ferretis	ferrent	bear
	I	you	be	we	ye	they might have	
<i>Perf.</i>	iverim	iveris	iverit	iverimus	iveritis	ivcrint	gone
	tulerim	tuleris	tulerit	tulerimus	tuleritis	tulerint	born
	I	you	be	we	ye	they might had	
<i>Plus.</i>	ivissem	ivisses	ivisset	ivissemus	ivissetis	ivissent	gone
	tulissem	isses	isset	issemus	issetis	issent	born
	I	you	be	we	ye	they shall have	
<i>Fut.</i>	ivero	iveris	iverit	iverimus	iveritis	iverint	gone
	tulero	tuleris	tulerit	tulerimus	tuleritis	tulerint	born

## Infinitive Mood.

Present.	Perfect.	Future.
Ire, to go	ivisse, to have or had gone	iturum esse, shall or will go
Ferre, to bear	tulisse, to have or had born	laturum esse, shall or will bear

## Gerunds.

Eundi, of going	eundo, by going	eundum, to go
Ferendi, of bearing	ferendo, by bearing	ferendum, to bear

Indicative

## Indicative Mood.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
1	2	3	1	2	3
I am	you	he is	we	ye	they are
Fio	fis	fit	simus	fitis	fiunt
Feror	ferris, re	fertur	ferimur	ferimini	feruntur
I was	you	he was	we	ye	they were
Fiebam	fiebas	fiebat	fiebamus	fiebatis	fiebant
Ferebar	ferebaris, re	ferebatur	ferebamur	ferebamini	ferebantur
I	you	he	we	ye	they have been
Factus	sum or	es or	facti	sumus or	estis or
Latus	fui	fuiſti	lati	fuiſtis	fuerunt, re
I	you	he	we	ye	they had been
Factus	eram or	eras or	facti	eramus or	eratis or
Latus	fueram	fueras	lati	fueramus	fueratis
I	you	he	we	ye	they shall or will be
Fiam	fies	fiet	ſiemus	fietis	fient
Ferax	fereris, re	feretur	feremur	feremini	ferentur

## Imperative Mood.

2	3	2	3
Fito, be you made	ſito, be he ma. ſite, ſitote, be ye ma.	ſunto, be they made	
Ferre, fertor, be you bo.	ſertor, be he bo. ferimini, or, be ye bo.	ſeruntor, be they bo.	

## Subjunctive Mood.

I	you	he	we	ye	they may or can be
Fiam	ſias	ſiat	ſiamus	ſiatis	ſiant
Ferax	feraris, re	feratur	feramur	feramini	ferantur
I	you	he	we	ye	they might be
Fierem	fieres	fieret	fieremus	fieretis	fierent
Ferrer	ferteris, re	ferretur	ferremur	ferremini	ferrentur
I	you	he	we	ye	they might have been
Factus	ſim or	ſis or	facti	ſimus or	ſitis or
Latus	fuerim	fueris	lati	fuerimus	fueritis
I	you	he	we	ye	they might had been
Factus	eſſem or	eſſes or	facti	eſſemus or	eſſetis or
Latus	fuiſſem	fuiſſes	lati	fuiſſemus	fuiſſetis
I	you	he	we	ye	they ſhall have been
Factus	ero or	eris or	facti	erimus or	eritis or
Latus	fuerō	fueris	lati	fuerimus	fueritis

## Infinitive Mood.

Present.	Perfect.	Future.
Fieri, to be ma.	factum } eſſe or to have been	factum } iri, will be
Ferri, to be bo.	latum } fuiſſe	latum } iri, will be

## Supines.

Itum, to go	itu, to be gone.
Latum, to drag	latu, to be boyn,

*Of VERBS IMPERSONALS.*

**V**erbs Impersonals are, which are varied by the third person singular only. And are these ten,

reported, it behooves.

pigeon, it is better.

pœnitet, et repentetur.

puder, it spamerh.

tædet, it is herb.

To these are commonly added other verbs, when they are used in the third person, without a nominative case. And are either actives or passives.

AGIVES are either of the first conjugation: *as*, *constat*, it is manifest; *delectat*, it delighteth; *juvat*, it helpeth; *præstat*, it is better; *restat*, it remaineth; *stat*, it is resolved on; *vacat*, it is at leisure.

Or of the second : as, *appareat*, it appeareth ; *attinet*, it belongeth ; *debet*, it ought ; *patet*, it is evident ; *placet*, it pleaseth ; *solet*, it is wont.

Or of the third, as, *accidit*, it befalleth; *cœpit*, it beginneth; *conducit*, it belongeth to; *contingit*, it happeneth; *desinit*, it ceaseth; *incipit*, it beginneth; *sufficit*, it is sufficient.

Or of the fourth, as, *convenit*, it agrees; *evenit*, it falls out; *expedit*, it is convenient

Of the irregular verbs are these, *est*, it is; *interest*, it concerneth; *prodest*, it doth profit; *possest*, it may; *fit*, it is done; *refert*, it concerneth.

Passives have no certain number, and are made of verbs actives: as, *legitur*, it is read; *curritur*, it is run.

These verbs impersonal both active and passive are formed throughout all tenses of the Indicative, Subjunctive and Infinitive Mood : as in example.

*Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, deceat, deceret, decueris, decuisset, decerneris, decere, decuisse.*

Legitur, legebatur, lectum est vel fuit, lectum erat vel fuerat, legetur, legatur, legeretur, lectum sit vel fuerit, lectum esset vel fuisset, lectum erit vel fuerit, legi, lectum esse vel fuisse.

*Of a PARTICIPLE.*

**A** Participle is a word which signifieth a moving manner. And either a doing ; as, *amans, loſing* ; or a ſuffering ;

as, *amatur*, loved ; or being ; as, *existens*, being.  
It is called a participle, because it is an adjective derived of

a verb, and taketh part of a verb, as kind and tense, and part of a noun adjective, as, gender and declension.

Concerning kind and tense, participles are of the same kind as the verbs are, of whom they are derived.

Of verbs active come two participles, one of the present tense, and another of the future.

The participle of the present tense endeth in *ns*, and is formed of the present tense of the Infinitive Mood : as,

Of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amare} \\ \text{docere} \\ \text{legere} \\ \text{audire} \end{array} \right\}$  is formed  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amans, loving.} \\ \text{docens, teaching.} \\ \text{legens, reading.} \\ \text{audiens, hearing.} \end{array} \right.$

The participle of the future tense endeth in *rus*, and is formed of the first supine.

O:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amatum} \\ \text{doctum} \\ \text{lectum} \\ \text{auditum} \end{array} \right\}$  is formed  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amaturus, to love, or about to love.} \\ \text{docturus, to teach, or about to teach.} \\ \text{lecturus, to read, or about to read.} \\ \text{auditurus, to hear, or about to hear.} \end{array} \right.$

Of verbs passives come also two participles, one of the preterperfect tense, and another of the future.

The participle of the preterperfect tense endeth in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, and is formed of the first supine : as

Of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amatum} \\ \text{doctum} \\ \text{lectum} \\ \text{auditum} \end{array} \right\}$  is formed  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amatus, loved.} \\ \text{doctus, taught.} \\ \text{lectus, read.} \\ \text{auditus, heard.} \end{array} \right.$

The participle of the future tense endeth in *rus*, and is formed of the participle of the present tense : as

Of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amans} \\ \text{docens} \\ \text{legens} \\ \text{auditus} \end{array} \right\}$  is formed  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amandus, to be loved.} \\ \text{docendus, to be taught.} \\ \text{legendus, to be read.} \\ \text{audiendus, to be heard.} \end{array} \right.$

Of verbs neuter cometh the participle of the present tense, and of some few the future in *rus* : as, of *caleo*, cometh *calens*, being hot ; and of *existo*, *existens*, being.

Of verbs deponent come three participles, of the present tense, of the preterperfect, and of the future in *rus*, as of *loquor*, cometh *loquens*, speaking ; *locutus*, having spoken ; and *locuturus*, to speak, or about to speak. Of some of them cometh also the future in *rus* : as, of *sequor* cometh *sequens*, following ; *secutus*, having followed ; *secuturus*, to follow, or about to follow ; *sequendus*, to be followed.

Some of these participles are compared : as, *amans*, loving ; *amantior*, more loving ; *amantissimus*, most loving.

Participles of the present tense are like nouns adjectives of

One ending of all genders: the rest are like nouns adjectives of three endings, in the first ending masculines, in the second feminines, and in the third neuters.

Participles of the present are declined like nouns adjectives of one ending after the third declension of nouns: and the rest like nouns adjectives of three endings after the first and second.

### Of an ADVERB.

**A**N Adverb is a word which signifieth the manner of motions and manners.

According to their signification there be several kinds of adverbs.

Of asking: as, *an, ne*, enclitical, *num, utrum*, together; *cur, quare, quomobrem, quapropter, why, wherfore*; *quam, quā, quomodo, how*; *quid ita, why so*; &c.

Of affirming: as, *ita, sic, etiam, yea, so*; *quidni, why not*; *certe, maxime, na, plane, profecto, sane, certainly, indeed, truly, verily*; *nempe, nimirum, quippe, scilicet, videlicet, indeed, truly, to wit*.

Of denying: as, *haud, non, no, not*; *minimè, nequaquam, ne-tiquam, nullatenus, in no wise*.

Of choosing: as, *imo, pen rather*; *magis, potius, rather*; *satius, better*.

Of doubting: as, *forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse, peradventure, perhaps*.

Of exhorting: as, *age, agedum, come on, go to*.

Of forbidding: as, *ne, lest that, not*; *non, nor*.

Of increasing: as, *adeo, so much*; *admodum, valde, very much*; *omnino, altogether*; *penitus, utterly*; *prorsus, wholly*.

Of diminishing: as, *agre, vix, hardly, scarcely*; *paulatim, sensim, by little and little, leisurely*; *pedesentim, foot by foot, softly*.

Of restraining: as, *quatenus, quoad, for so much as, as touching*.

Of excluding: as, *duntaxat, solum, tantum, solummodo, tantummodo, only*.

Of gathering: as, *pariter, simul, una, together*.

Of parting: as, *seorsim, separatim, asunder, severally*; *singulatim, peculiarly*.

Of shewing: as, *en, ecce, lo, behold*.

Of wishing: as, *ut, utinam, & si, & that*.

Of calling: as, *heu, eodum, hark, he*.

Of swearing: as; *pot, by Apollo*; *ecaster, by Cassio's Temple, mehercle, so help me Hercules*.



Of comparing : as, *æque ac*, *tam quam*, as well as ; *magis*, more ; *minus*, less ; *magis atque*, rather than.

Of like-ness : as, *ceu*, *quemadmodum*, *sicut*, *sicuti*, *velut*, *veluti*, *ut*, *uti*, *itæ* as ; *acsi*, *perinde*, *quasi*, as if, even as ; *ita*, *sic*, *so*.

Of diversity : as, *aliter*, *secus*, otherwise.

Of nearness : as, *obviæ*, in the way, or meeting ; *presso*, at hand.

Of a thing not finished : as, *fere*, *ferme*, *pere*, *prope*, *prope-*  
*modum*, almost, in a manner.

Of event : as, *forte*, *fortuito*, *forte fortuna*, peradventure, perhaps.

Of order : as, *primo*, firstly ; *secundo*, secondly ; &c. *deinde*, hereafter ; *tum*, then ; *postea*, afterward ; *præterea*, besides ; *porro*, further ; *insuper*, moreover ; *denum*, at length ; *sandem*, at last ; *denique*, lastly ; *postremo*, last of all.

Of quantity : as, *quam opere*, too greatly ; *modicum*, somewhat ; *multum*, much ; *minimum*, the least ; *nimum*, too much ; *parum*, little ; *plurimum*, *valde*, very much ; *satis*, enough.

Of quality : as, *qualiter*, how ; *saliter*, after such wise ; *bene*, well ; *male*, ill ; *pulchre*, fairly ; *docte*, learnedly ; *fortiter*, strongly ; *virisim*, man by man ; *verbatim*, word for word ; *ostiatim*, from door to door.

Of a place, and then

In a place : as, *ubi*, where ; *ibi*, *illuc*, *istuc*, there ; *hic*, here ; *alibi*, elsewhere ; *alicubi*, somewhere ; *ubique*, every where ; *ubicunque*, whithersoever ; *intus*, within ; *foris*, without ; *supra*, above ; &c.

From a place : as, *unde*, whence ; *inde*, *illinc*, *istinc*, thence ; *hinc*, hence ; *aliunde*, from elsewhere ; *alicunde*, from some where ; *undique*, from every where ; *undecunque*, from whencesoever ; *cœlitus*, from heaven ; *superne*, from above, &c.

By a place : as, *qua*, which way, by what way ; *ea*, *illac*, *istac*, that way ; *hac*, this way ; *aliqua*, some way ; *quaquaver-*  
*sus*, every way ; *quacunque*, what way soever.

Towards a place : as, *quorsum*, toward what place ; *istorsum*, thitherward ; *horsum*, hitherward ; *aliorsum*, toward another place ; *aliquorsum*, toward some place ; *quoquoversum*, toward every place ; *jussum*, upward ; *deorsum*, downward ; *dextrorsum*, toward the right hand, &c.

To a place : as, *quo*, whither ; *eo*, *illuc*, *istuc*, thither ; *huc*, hither ; *alio*, to another place ; *aliquo*, some whither ; *quocunque*, whither soever ; *intro*, into a place, within ; *foras*, out of doors, abroad, &c.

Diversly : as, *peregre*, in, from, or into a strange country ; *nusquam*, no where, no whither ; *usquam*, any where.

Of

Of time past : as, *abhinc*, ago, since ; *modo*, eben now ; *nuper*, lately, not long ago ; *dudum*, *pridem*, long ago, long since ; *heri*, yesterday ; *nudius tertius*, before yesterday ; *nudius quartus*, four days ago, &c.

Of time present : as, *nunc*, now ; *jam*, now, already ; *hodie*, to day.

Of time to come : as, *actutum*, *confestim*, *illico*, *protinus*, *statim*, forthwith, immediately, presently, straightway ; *mox*, anon, by and by ; *prope diem*, ere long, shortly ; *cras*, to morrow ; *perendie*, the next day after to morrow ; *impasterum*, *posthac*, hereafter.

Of diverse time : as, *olim*, *quondam*. In time past, in time to come ; *quando*, when ; *quum*, or *cum*, when ; *dum*, whilst, when ; *tunc*, *tum*, then ; *quandocunque*, *whenever*, *aliquando*, *interdum*, *quandaque*, sometimes ; *quamdiu*, how long, as long as ; *paulisper*, *perumper*, a little while ; *aliquamdiu*, *aliquantisper*, some while ; *diu*, long.

Of place and time : as, *quousque*, how far, how long ; *eousque*, so far, so long ; *hactenus*, *hucusque*, thus far, hitherto ; *usque*, so long, until ; *usquequaque*, every where, continually.

Of number : as, *semel*, once ; *bis*, twice ; *ter*, thrice, or three times ; *quater*, four times ; *quinquies*, five times ; *sexies*, six times ; *septies*, seven times ; *octies*, eight times ; *novies*, nine times ; *decies*, ten times ; *undecies*, eleven times, &c. *Vicies*, twenty times ; *vicies semel*, or, *semel & vices*, one and twenty times ; *tricies*, thirty times ; *quadrages*, forty times ; *quingages*, fifty times ; *sexages*, sixty times ; *septuages*, seventy times ; *octuages*, or *octogies*, eighty times ; *nonages*, ninety times ; *centies*, hundred times ; *ducenties*, two hundred times, &c. *Millies*, thousand times ; *bis millies*, two thousand times, &c.

Of an undetermined number and time : as, *quoties*, how many times, as often as ; *toties*, so many times ; *raro*, seldom ; *sepe*, oftentimes ; *identidem*, now and then, sundry times ; *plerumque*, most commonly, for the most part ; *quotidie*, daily, every day ; *unquam*, ever ; *nunquam*, never.

Some adverbs are compared : as, *diu*, a long time ; *diutius*, a longer time ; *diutissime*, the longest time ; *prope*, near ; *propius*, nearer ; *proxime*, nearest ; *sepe*, often ; *sepius*, more often ; *sepiissime*, very often.

Especially adverbs derived of nouns adjectives are compared : as, *doctè*, learnedly ; *doctius*, more learnedly ; *doctissime*, most learnedly ; *fortiter*, valiantly ; *fortius*, more valiantly ; *fortissime*, most valiantly ; *bene*, well ; *melius*, better ; *optime*, best.

## Of a PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a word, which being joined with a Substantive, signifieth a circumstance of a thing.

Some prepositions are joined with substantives in the accusative case, some to substantives in the ablative case, and some to substantives, either in the accusative, or in the ablative case.

Prepositions joined to substantives in the accusative case, are these thirty following :

<i>Ad</i> , to	<i>Juxta</i> , by
<i>Apud</i> , at	<i>Ob</i> , for
<i>Adversus</i> , um, against	<i>Potius</i> , in the power
<i>Ante</i> , before	<i>Per</i> , by
<i>Cis</i> , }	<i>Pone</i> , behind
<i>Citra</i> , } on this side.	<i>Post</i> , after
<i>Circiter</i> }	<i>Præter</i> , besides
<i>Circum</i> } about	<i>Prope</i> , nigh
<i>Circa</i> }	<i>Propter</i> , because of
<i>Contra</i> , against	<i>Secundum</i> , according to
<i>Erga</i> , towards	<i>Secus</i> , by
<i>Extra</i> , without	<i>Supra</i> , above
<i>Infra</i> , below	<i>Trans</i> , beyond
<i>Inter</i> , between	<i>Versus</i> , towards
<i>Intra</i> , within	<i>Ultra</i> , beyond

Prepositions joined to substantives in the ablative case, are these fourteen following.

<i>Abs</i> , }	<i>De</i> , }
<i>Ab</i> , } from	<i>E</i> , } of
<i>A</i> , }	<i>Ex</i> , }
<i>Abſque</i> , without	<i>Præ</i> , before
<i>Clam</i> , privately	<i>Pro</i> , for
<i>Coram</i> , before	<i>Sine</i> , without
<i>Cum</i> , with	<i>Tenu</i> , up to

Prepositions joined to substantives both in the accusative and the ablative case are these four : *in*, *in* ; *sub*, and *subter*, under ; *super*, above.

## Of a CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a word which signifieth the coherence of things, or of their manners and motions.

According to their ſignification there be ſeveral kind of conjunctions, eſpecially theſe fifteen following.

Copulatives, whereby things and motions are joined together:

as,

as, *ac*, *atque*, &, *que* enclitical, and ; *etiam*, *quoque*, also ; *cum*, *tum*, and *tum* doubled, both and.

Disjunctives, whereby things and motions are disjoyned, one from another : as, *aut*, *seu*, *sive*, *vel*, *ve* enclitical, either, or.

Electives, whereby things and motions are preferred, one before another : as, *ac*, *atque*, *quam*, as, than.

Rejunctives, whereby things and motions are rejected : as, *ne*, *neque*, *neith* : r, not.

Concessives, whereby one thing is granted, that another may be opposed : as *cisi*, *etsiam*, *licet*, *quanquam*, *quamvis*, *tamen*, *though*, *although*.

Adversatives, whereby to a thing granted, another is opposed : as, *at*, *atque*, *sed*, *verum*, *verò*, but, *attamen*, *tamen*, *veruntamen*, *per*, notwithstanding.

Exceptives, whereby a particular is excepted out of a general : as, *ni*, *nisi*, *except* ; *prater*, *praterquam*, besides, saving ; *quin*, but ; *alioquin*, otherwise.

Restrictives, whereby something is limited : as, *nempe*, *puta*, *quippe*, *scilicet*, *videlicet*, to wit ; *quatenus*, *quoad*, in, or for so much as, as far as, as much as, as touching.

Conditionals, whereby a condition is expressed : as, *si*, *if* ; *si*, but if ; *dum*, *whiles* ; *dummodo*, *modo*, so that.

Dubitatives, whereby concerning a thing doubtfully is asked : as, *an*, *ne* enclitical, *num*, *utrum*, whether.

Causals, whereby the reason of a motion is expressed : as, *enim*, *etenim*, *nam*, *namque*, for ; *quandoquidem*, *quia*, *quoniam*, because that ; *quod* that ; *siquidem*, for because.

Finals, whereby the end or purpose of a motion is shewed : as, *ut*, that ; *ne*, lest that.

Ratiocinatives, whereby is inferred a conclusion from a reason set down : as, *ergo*, *idee*, *idcirco*, *igitur*, *itaque*, *proinde*, *quamobrem*, *quapropter*, therefore.

Continuatives, whereby the order of divers things is shewed : as, *primo*, first ; *deinde*, hereafter ; *tum*, then ; *postea*, afterwards ; *praterea*, besides ; *perro*, further ; *insuper*, moreover ; *dum*, at length ; *tandem*, at last ; *denique*, lastly ; *postremo*, last of all.

Completives, whereby a sentence is filled up only for ornaments sake : as, *autem*, and ; *enimvero*, truly ; *equidem*, verily ; *quidem*, indeed ; *scilicet*, forsooth.

Of an INTERJECTION.

**A**N Interjection is a word, which signifieth a sudden passion of the mind.

According to its signification it is also divers, as of

Exclaiming : as, *O*, *Oh*.

Marvelling : as, *pape*, strange.

Praising : as, *eia*, *hepha* ; *euge*, well done.

Disliking : as, *phy*, out upon it.

Disdaining : as, *hem*, *vah*, atwarp with it.

Scorning : as, *hui*, *toho*.

Shunning : as, *apage*, be gone.

Dreading : as, *atat*, out alas.

Threatning : as, *ue*, *too*.

Sorrowing : as, *heu*, *cheu*, *alas* ; *ah*, *ough*.

Rejoicing : as, *evax*, *hep-biabe* ; *io*, *Oh fine*.

Lamenting : *hei*, *alas* ; *hoi*, *weiladap*.

Laughing : as, *ha*, *ha*, *he*.

Calling : *hem*, *tho*, *ehodum*, *ho*, *heark*.

Silence : as, *au*, *fi*, *tohoofit*.

Of SYNTAX.

**S**yntax is a right putting together a speech out of words. And is partly Original, and partly Refined.

The original Syntax is a putting together a speech according to the manner constituted by the first authors of the Latine tongue.

The refined Syntax is a putting together a speech according to the manner afterwards received of them which speak more exquisitely Latine.

As concerning the original Syntax, every speech is composed out of sentences.

A sentence is a bond of words wherein one thing is affirmed or denied of another. And is composed touching both its kinds and affections.

According to its kind, a sentence is single or compounded.

A single sentence is wherein one thing is affirmed or denied of one thing. Its parts are primary, or secundary.

The primary parts of a sentence are which make up a sentence by themselves. And are Principal, or Less principal.

The principal parts of a sentence are words, without which absolutely no sentence can be made. And are both a substantive signifying that, which doeth, suffereth, or is, and a verb signifying to do, to suffer, or to be.

F

I. A

1. A substantive signifying that which doth, suffereth, or is, determinately with number and person, is put in the nominative case: as, *Petrus amat*, **Peter loveth**; *Paulus amatur*, **Paul is loved**; *Johannes hic est*, **John is here**.

2. A substantive signifying that, which doth, suffereth, or is, undeterminately without number and person, is put in the accusative case: as, *constat Petrum amare*, **it is well known that Peter loveth**; *Paulum amari*, **that Paul is loved**; & *Johannem hic esse*, **and that John is here**.

3. A verb signifying to do, to suffer, or to be, is put in its mood, tense, number and person: as, *be loveth*, *amat*; *loves* *pr*, *amate*; *I would love*, *amarem*; *to have loved*, *amavisse*.

The lets principal parts of a sentence are words, which more fill up a sentence, already made up of the principal parts. And are both adjectives and substantives.

Adjectives signifie either the manner of a thing, or the manner whereby a thing either doth, or suffereth, or is.

4. An adjective signifying the manner of a thing, is put in the gender, number and case of its substantive signifying the thing it self: as, *amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*; **a sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter**.

5. An adjective signifying the manner whereby any thing doth, suffereth, or is, is put in the gender, number and case of the substantive signifying that which doth, suffereth, or is: *Petrus incedit erectus*, **Peter walketh straight up**; *Paulus habetur probus*, **Paul is accounted honest**; *Johannes est justus*, **John is just**; *constat Petrum incedere erectum*, **it is well known that Peter walketh straight up**; *Paulum haberi probum*, **that Paul is accounted honest**; *Johannem esse justum*, **that John is just**.

Substantives are put in divers cases according to their divers significations.

6. A substantive signifying that, which any suffereth or is determinately, with number and person, is put in the nominative case: as, *Petrus creabatur doctor*, **Peter was made a doctor**; *Paulus est Rex*, **Paul is a King**.

7. A substantive signifying that, which any thing suffereth, or is undeterminately, without number and person, is put in the accusative case: *constat Petrum creatum esse doctorem*, **it is well known that Peter is made a doctor**; *Paulum esse Regem*, **that Paul is a King**.

8. A substantive signifying that whose any thing is, is put in the genitive case: as, *Petrus est Pater Pauli*, **Peter is Paul's father**; *Paulus habet tantum fidei*, **Paul hath so much credit**; *Johannis est Paulo obedire*, **it is the duty of John to obey Paul**.

9. A substantive signifying that, for, or to which any thing doth, suffereth,

suffereth, or is, is put in the dative case : as, *Petrus dedit Paulo librum, quem Paulus misit Johanni, & Johannes emerat Petro,* Peter gave a book to Paul, which Paul hath sent to John, and John hath bought for Peter.

10. A substantive signifying that, for, or to which any thing doth, suffereth, or is, is put in the dative case : as, *Petrus sibi gloria ducit, quod Paulo vitio vertitur, & Johanni est dedecori,* Peter accounts that to himself for an honour, which is imputed as a fault to Paul, and is a shame to John.

11. A substantive signifying that which any thing doth, is put in the accusative case : as, *Petrus amat Paulum, Paulus vivit vitam hilarem, quem Johannes imitatur,* Peter loveth Paul, Paul liveth a merry life, which John imitateth.

12. A substantive signifying that, which is called, or spoken to, is put in the vocative case : as, *Petre, accede,* Peter, come hither.

The secondary parts of a sentence are which serve only the primary parts, to fill up a sentence. And are all the unvariable words, as adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Adverbs are joined especially to verbs : as, *festina lente,* make haste leisurely ; yet also to adjectives ; as, *bene doctus,* well learned ; *plane noster,* all ours ; *clare loquens,* speaking aloud ; and to adverbs themselves ; as, *sat cito, si sat bene,* soon enough, if well enough.

Conjunctions especially copulatives and disjunctives are used to the coherence of any words, in a sentence : but the rest to the composing of a compounded sentence.

Prepositions are put before some substantives, with whom they signify the circumstances of things.

13. Substantives joined to the prepositions, *ad, apud, adversus,* and the rest, are put in the accusative : as, *Petrus ibat ad Paulum, qui erat apud Johannem,* Peter went to Paul who was with John.

14. Substantives joined to the prepositions, *a, ab, abs,* and the rest, are put in the ablative case : as, *Petrus petebat à Paulo, ut ab Andrea potius quam abs te reciperet librum,* Peter desired of Paul, that he would receive his book, rather of Andrew than of you.

15. Substantives joined to the prepositions, *in, sub, super,* and *super,* signifying besides, a motion to thing, are put in the accusative case ; but the presence in a thing in the ablative case : as, *Petrus ivit in hortum, ut in eo ambularet,* Peter is gone into the garden, that he might walk in it.

Interjections are put, either in the beginning or in the middle of a sentence : as, *O fortunatos agricolas ! O happy husbandmen ! Spem gregis, (ab ! ) silice in nuda connixa reliquit,* she peanning left the hope of the flock, alas ! upon the bare flint stone.